

APPENDIX B: COMMON ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

COMMON ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

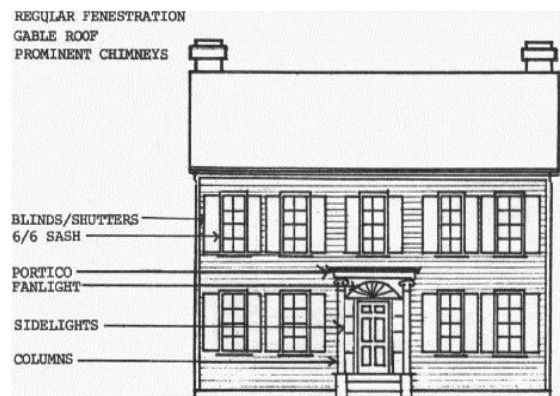
The following drawings and photographs illustrate the most common architectural styles in the City Point Historic District. Drawings show the prototype of the style. Many of the buildings in the district actually are simplified or vernacular versions of these more ornate styles. Some buildings exhibit elements from several styles. The stylistic features identified on these drawings are examples of the kinds of distinctive elements that should be preserved when you rehabilitate your house.

Federal (1780-1830)

City Point examples of the Federal style, such as the structure pictured at the bottom right (615 Brown Avenue), are two stories with a gable roof and sometimes a raised basement. They may be built of brick or clad in beaded weatherboards. Other identifying features of the Federal style may include ornate entrances with paneled doors and semi-circular fanlights over the front door, sometimes as part of a larger door surround with a pediment and sidelight. Detached houses feature symmetrical facades with central entryways (often under small porticoes), while row houses generally have off-center entries. The cornice band will often be accented with dentil molding. Windows are small paned and

provide symmetry to the style. They are horizontally and vertically aligned and never placed in pairs. The double-hung wooden windows typically have six panes per sash with their wooden supports (muntins) between the panes. They are frequently framed with operable shutters.

Federal style residences often have a higher level of detail than their earlier Georgian (1700-1780) counterparts. Both Georgian and Federal styles are typically two stories in height and often include such features as dormer windows, fanlights over entrance doors, and decorative cornices.



Federal Style Features



615 Brown Avenue

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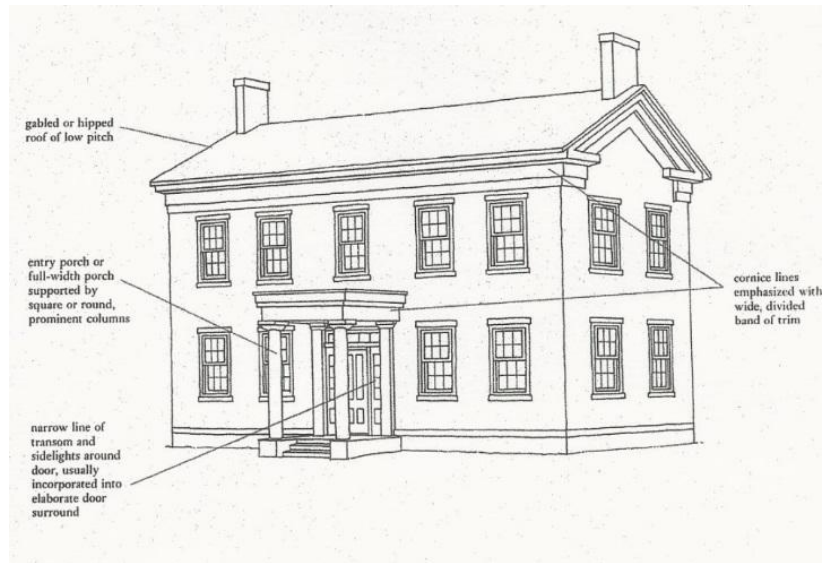
Greek Revival (1800-1910)

In Virginia the predominant pre-Civil War building style is Greek Revival. The Greek Revival style was often used for civic or religious buildings.

City Point examples of the Greek Revival style are typically two stories in height and feature lower hipped roofs, often clad in slate or tin. Residential versions were sometimes constructed on an English basement following the precedent established by the earlier Federal style. Similar to the Federal style in overall appearance, Greek Revival-styled houses introduced several new changes that included lower-pitched, hipped or gable roofs. A wide, typically unadorned board below the eave often accentuates the main roof line as well as the porch roof. Many doorways are capped by a rectangular transom and often framed by narrow sidelights. Greek Revival doors, whether a single door or a pair, often have fewer raised panels than earlier

styles, leading to a more vertical appearance. Porch columns, whether round or square, are often derived from the simple Doric style and omit fluting in the column shaft.

Windows retain the same pane configuration as in the Federal style but can often be distinguished by their larger openings and stylized decorative crowns. They are sometimes paired, often with decorative surrounds.



Greek Revival Features

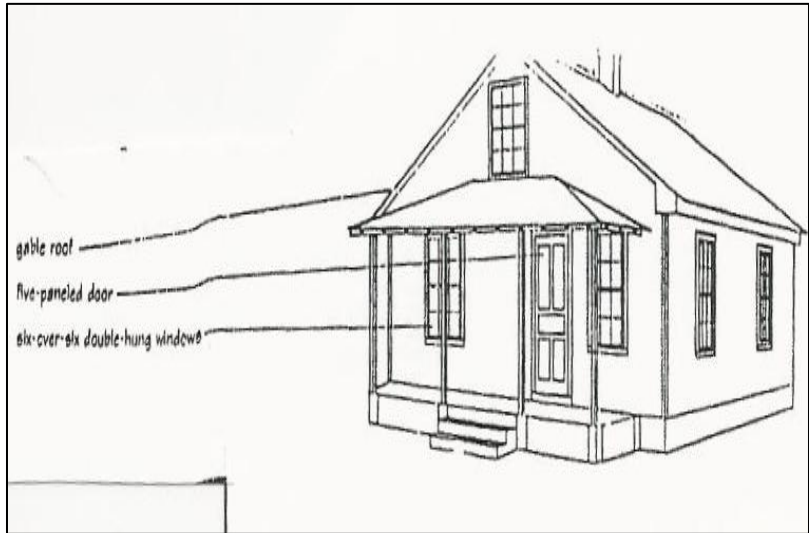


602 Prince Henry Avenue

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Victorian Vernacular (1879-1920)

Built around the turn of the century and mostly frame and clad in clapboard, they have simple Victorian details but can be in a variety of styles, including small cottages. Examples of this style in City Point sometimes include generous porches.



Victorian Vernacular Features



Brown Avenue

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Colonial Revival (1900-1940)

Based loosely on Georgian and Federal precedents, this style is constructed usually of brick or wood with gable or hipped roofs. Colonial Revival style is common for residential, commercial and civic buildings. These buildings are reflective of their earlier classical roots, with rectangular plans and symmetrical facades.

Classical details include columns, porticos, and fanlights. Windows have more horizontal proportions than original Colonial examples. Upper or both sashes may contain small-paned windows or windows may be one-over-one. Details such as Palladian windows, classical cornices, and pedimented porticos are indicative of this style. Basements may be raised.

City Point examples include classic Colonial Revival, as well as a number of vernacular versions with simple details, frame construction and smaller scale.



Colonial Revival Features



1012 Pecan – Vernacular Version of Colonial Revival



Miami Lodge – More Pure Colonial Revival

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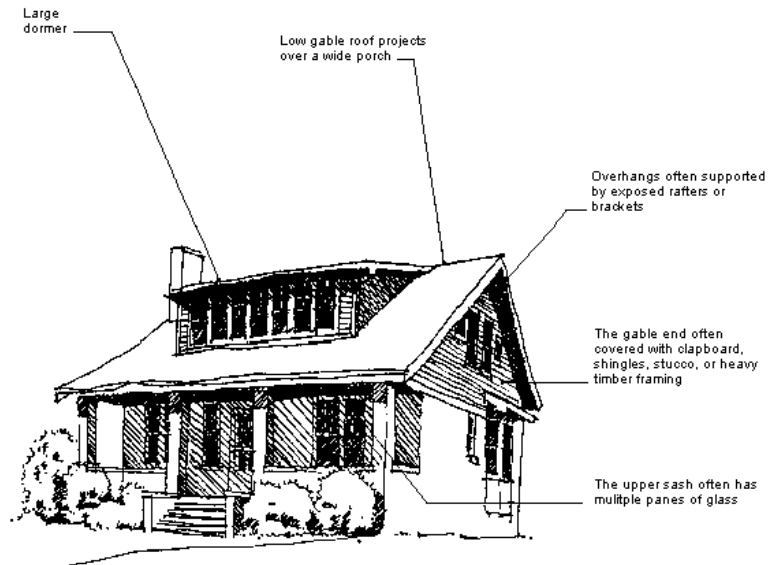
Craftsman/ Bungalow (1915-1940)

The American Craftsman bungalow typified the common styles of the American Arts and Crafts movement, with common features usually including low-pitch roof lines on a gabled or hipped roof; deeply overhanging eaves; exposed rafters or decorative brackets under the eaves; and a front porch beneath an extension of the main roof.

Bungalows are usually one and one-half storied in height, and often feature a massive roof that extends over the front porch and contains one large dormer on the upper story. Windows are often paired, front porches are usually supported by pillars rather than columns, and these are often wide and squared or pyramidal in shape.

Local variations include cross-gable and hipped roof forms. Materials vary for bungalows and include wood siding, wood shingles, brick, stone, stucco and combinations of the above. The selection

of materials and decorative details often relate to the stylistic versions of the bungalow which might include Craftsman, Tudor or simpler vernacular examples.



Craftsman/Bungalow Features



604 Brown Avenue